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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/716,464	11/20/2003	Hidehiko Fujiwara	Q78503	6839
23373	7590	10/17/2007		
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			EXAMINER WONG, XAVIER S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2616	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/17/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/716,464

Applicant(s)

FUJIWARA ET AL.

Examiner

Xavier Szewai Wong

Art Unit

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Art Unit: 2616

### DETAILED ACTION

- Applicant's Amendment filed 7<sup>th</sup> August 2007 is acknowledged.
- Claims 1 and 2 have been amended.
- Claims 1-10 are still pending in the present application.
- This action is made NON-FINAL

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

Art Unit: 2616

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1 – 4, 9 and 10, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Waseda et al (JP 2001-54151 A)** in view of **Ikeda et al (JP 2001-285477 A)**.

Consider claims 1 and 2, **Waseda et al** disclose a connector 20 (adaptor) that connects a mobile phone 30, through a PBX 10 and the internet (IP) 100/200 as phone 1, dialing through mobile phone 30 (therefore, input from mobile phone), to a phone 2 (paragraphs 0011-13 & 0016; figs. 1, 6, 10 and 11) wherein: when a call is received to the private phone's number, the connection status of the mobile phone (connected to connector or not) is determined (paragraphs 0053-54).

While **Waseda et al** did not specifically mention a *VoIP* extension section; nonetheless, the inventors mention an ISDN interface 39 (attached to the connector 20 through the mobile phone 30) that establishes connection with PBX 10 in order to allow communication with the (private) phone and the mobile phone (paragraphs 0045-46; figs. 2 & 9) as the *VoIP* extension section. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate an ISDN interface in place of a *VoIP* extension unit for the purpose of allowing digital voice data communication.

Nonetheless, **Waseda et al** may not have explicitly disclosed converting an input telephone number into a telephone number of a private IP telephone corresponding to

Art Unit: 2616

the input number of the mobile unit. **Ikeda et al** disclose the input of a mobile number is converted to a virtual number of a non-moving (in-house/private PBX) terminal (paragraphs 0012-13; *abstract*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the concept of mobile number conversion to a private number as taught by **Ikeda et al**, in the apparatus of **Waseda et al**, for saving fees on mobile charges.

Consider claims 3 and 4, and as applied to claim 2 above, **Waseda et al**, as modified by **Ikeda et al**, disclose when a (private) phone *T11* receives a call, and if the mobile phone connector/adaptor 30 is not connected to the mobile phone, then the call is transferred/forwarded to a designated terminal (phone number) according to a database *D9* inside PBX 10; else if there is not a designated number, then the call is transferred/forwarded to the mobile phone 30 (paragraphs 0064-65; claim 18; fig. 16).

Consider claims 9 and 10, and as applied to claims 1 and 2, though **Waseda et al**, as modified by **Ikeda et al**, did not explicitly mention a battery charger for the mobile phone – **Waseda et al** disclose a “current source” (power supply 25) inside the adaptor 20 that can draw power from the PBX (paragraph 0049; fig. 6) – it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of an adaptor comprising a battery charger for a mobile phone to act as an alternative power source for the mobile phone.

Claims 5 and 6, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Waseda et al (JP 2001-54151 A)** in view of **Ikeda et al (JP 2001-285477 A)**, and as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and in further view of **Roach (EP 1,032,224 A2)**.

Consider claims 5 and 6, and as applied to claims 1 and 2, **Waseda et al**, and as modified by **Ikeda et al**, disclose the claimed invention except explicitly mentioning the linkage between a mobile phone telephone directory and an IP-PBX telephone directory.

In a related field of endeavor, **Roach** describes a memory unit in a mobile phone that stores a menu (directory) of phone numbers that to connect with the PBX (col. 7 lines 24-56 & col. 10 lines 10-31), in which the PBX directory is mentioned above.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of linking an (IP)-PBX directory and a mobile phone directory, as taught by **Roach**, in the adaptor of **Waseda et al**, as modified by **Ikeda et al**, for the purpose of identity authentication of pre-existing users.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Waseda et al (JP 2001-54151 A)** in view of **Ikeda et al (JP 2001-285477 A)** and in further view of **Keenan et al (U.S 6,577,631 B1)**.

Consider claims 7 and 8, and as applied to claims 1 and 2, **Waseda et al** disclose the claimed invention except the adaptor comprising a QoS controller for minimizing audio data loss due to congestion over an IP network.

Art Unit: 2616

In the same field of endeavor, **Keenan et al** disclose a User Terminal Equipment (UTE) adapter, which is compatible to be inserted into a digital (mobile) phone, comprising controlling mechanism for Quality of Service (QoS) characteristics such as audio and video delay sensitive information when congestion occurs in an Internet/Ethernet (IP) access environment (col. 1 lines 36-53, col. 5 lines 60-66, col. 7 lines 4-25, col. 8 lines 46-66, col. 10 lines 9-23 & col. 23 lines 50-57; figs. 3 & 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of an adaptor comprising a QoS controller, as taught by **Keenan et al**, in the adaptor of **Waseda et al**, as modified by **Ikeda et al**, in order to minimize audio/video data loss and long delays due to congestion over an IP/Ethernet network.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 2 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

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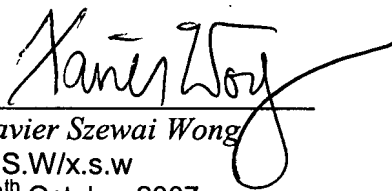
Art Unit: 2616

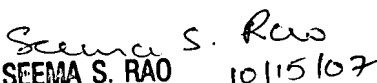
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier Wong whose telephone number is (571) 270-1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8 am - 5 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on (571) 272-3174. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at (866) 217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call (800) 786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or (571) 272-1000.

  
Xavier Szewai Wong  
X.S.W/x.s.w  
13<sup>th</sup> October 2007

  
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